DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

TOWN TALK ABOUT PERSONS AND EVENTS. PERSONAL, LITERARY, POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL.

Mrs. C. W. Moulton, of Cincinnati, wife of Colonel Moulton and sister of General Sherman and Senator Sperman, has been settled for the past winter, and will be perhaps for many winters, at the cosey little "Arno," at Twenty-eighth-st. and Broadway. Moulton is the recipient of many social attentions, not only from the military and political friends of her distinguished relatives but from the professional and other friends of her socially-ine ined husband, whose sequaintance extends throughout the Union. Thus it is that New-York society is continuously reinforced by accessions from the best social elements of other

Joaquin Miller, whose home in New-York is next the "Little Church 'Round the Corner," is blest at last with a devoted little wife and a rock-spring of pleasure, sparkling and lovely as a poet's dr. am. Mr. Miller says he has found that the daily paper takes the place of the six-shooter in this Eastern civilization. He has therefore provided himself with ten of these shooters or repeaters and mutilates or brains his enemies in ten newspapers, all daily. It is needless to say that he makes a lively correspondent. Striking originality marks his talk and conversation. He shoots out ideas which a rike with the force of a phebfork. Tennyson said last year to an American lady that he thought Joaquin Miller's "Isies of the Amazons" the best poem yet produced in

Collector Robertson thinks that the Republicans will win in the National contest of 1884, mainly because of the Democratic divisions upon the tariff questions. The Republican candidate, he says, cannot yet be named or foretold. He will in all probability be some new man who has not been mixed up in the faction trifies of the past two years. He will more likely a Western man. Edmunds, Judge Robertson fears, will suffer from the suspicion that he would be too much under Third-Term influences. His friends acted in Chicago as if the only-b go ten-son of superstition bad taken possession of their bodies and sonis. ccoin languishes as a candidate from the same cause, The result last fall indicates, in the judgment of the Col-lector, what the result would have been in this State in 1880 had Grant been the candidate for President.

William E. Dodge, upon whom the mantle of a princely merchant has fallen, says he thinks there is a fleid in New-York for a revenue or customs journal, which shail publish the decisions of the Treasury Department and the courts upon all questions in which the importing class of merchants are inter-sted. The provisions of the new tariff, he thinks, will e-pecially need explanation and elucidation, and the Department decithereunder, perhaps still more than the tariff itself. Such a trade journal, developed out of The Internal Revenue Record and Customs Journal, which now exists, if conducted in a spirit of friendliness to the importers, with judicious editorial comments upon decisions and new regulations, Mr. Dodge thinks, would meet with a satisfactory support. As more than half the revenue of the United States, de-rived from all sources, is paid in at the port of New-York, it would seem that the interests of this most important class of taxpayers should be guarded and protected, and, in some journalistic way, represented.

Henry Grattan, almost the only Irish orator worthy of the name of statesman, said that "bigotry may survive persecution, but it never can survive toleration." But bigotry is not horridly criminal like murder. If Grattan were alive to-day he would say that the cure for murder not toleration but strangulation. Nothing stays the red-hand of the murderer like a rope around the wrists and neck. The force of such argument he feels. The annual eulogies upon the Father of Democracy

before Democratic clubs upon the recurrence of the birtuday of the F. of D., emphasize the fact that the mythical Jefferson, not the historical Jefferson, is the paternal party canonized. The mythical St. Thomas is a spiritualistic saint who once lived on the earth in human form, who was supremely perfect in all things, and who entertained on all subjects whatever opinions are thought to be most wise, just and popular by the party militant at any particular period of time. The historical T. J. was a red-headed youth who spent three hours of each day for twe ve years in fiddling ; who ran away from college and ran away from his post as Governor upon the approach of the enemy; who encouraged the Whiskey Insurrection, and in Washington's Cabinet opposed its suppression; who was both for and against the adoption of the Constitution; who as the author of the Kentucky resolutions of '98 was the author of secession, and as the author of the doctrine that one gen-eration could not bind another for the payment of a debt, was the father of repudiation ;-in short was on both sides of every public question of his time, but was only consistently Washington's most treacherous enemy. stabbing him in the dark while a member of his Cabinet; and was, according to the historian Von Holtz, the most pestif-rous demagogue of modern times. Might not the Democratic orator better study history instead of mythology f

Mr. C. I. Turner, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, says the country suffers, and has suffered, from having so many Secretaries of the Treasury like Rontwell, Richardson and Folger, who have had no practical business or fluancial training to fit them for governing our great monetary interests. Hamilton, Mc-Culloch, and Sherman, Mr. Turner thinks, have been the three great Ministers of Finance. He dwells upon the fact that McCuiloch united the largest practical with the fullest theoretical knowledge of financial affairs, and that John Sperman, with his keen discriminating powers, direct business methods and exceptional executive abilities, accomplished financial results more extraordinary than any achieved since the first Secretary raised the corpse of the public credi t from the dead But he strangely overlooks the only subsequent Secre-tary to be named beside Hamilton,—Salmon P. Chase, the father of the Greenbacks, the National Bonds, and the National Bunking system, who perfected, almost at the tap of the drum, a scheme of National Finance hitherto unequalied in the world.

The great intellectual trio of our history are not Clay, Calhoun and Webster, popular though they were, but Hamilton Marshall and Webster. These are the three immortals, intellectually greatest, and, judged by that standard, no other American statesman is worthy to be placed in the same rank. Hamilton, as the writer of the military correspondence of Washington, of The Federalist, of the great report on Finance, of many of Washington's state papers, including the farewell address, proved hunself to be a statesman, constitutional lawyer and finan cier of consummate powers and extraordinary genius earned the title of the Great Chief Justice, and as a ju ist proved himself the poer at least of Eldon, Mansfield and Holt. Webster, who sat at the feet of Hamilton and Marshall as a reverent worshipper, while lackthe learning and versatility of the former and the legal lore and marvellous intellectual acutenes of the latter, in a certain mountain-like massiveness of intellect surpassed perhaps all modern men. It is safe to predict that the future student of American history will honor still more his country's greatest statesman greatest jurist and grandest orator

It was an off-quoted saying of the eccentric Sam Galloway, of the Buckeye State, that the only duty of a Governor of Onio was to pardon Democrats out of the Pententiary. This is an extreme " illustration of the powers and prerogatives of a Governor in a State where the veto power is wanting, and where, as Governor Chase once said, the salary of the office was just about sufficient to pay his postage bill. Nevertheless in a State where such men as old Jeremiah Morrow, Corwin, Chase, Tod, Brough, Cox and Hayes were Governors, the bonor is much prized and the political possibilities of its possession are great. Just now the Ohians are in doubt as to what the name of their coming candidate for Chief of State should be. If it is not to be Charles Foster, it is not unlikely that Alphonso Taft or Samuel Sheliabarger might answer. Minister Taft has almost reached the for twice before. He has been out of the country long enough to escape being mixed up in the irrepressible quor conflict. He is high-minded, pure and popular. It. Sheliabarger is one of the abiest men in public life. choice of some of the most discriminating

amount of money when last seen. It is believed that he had discounted in New-York a large number of town vouchers. He is said to have become extravagant in his personal outlays lately. Some of his friends believe that he has been robbed under circumstances which make

him ashamed to return. The tax levy amounts to \$28,000, of which nearly all

The tax levy amounts to \$28,000, of which nearly all has been collected. Of the amount \$18,000 has been said to the County Treasurer. Prior to his election Westerman was a blacksmith, and being a young man of pleasant manners, he succeeded in making many friends among the politicians. He is a member of the Richmond County Democratic General Committee.

Mrs. Westerman said vesterday that she thought her husband had been foully dealt with. William Bowen, one of Westerman's bondsmen, said that Westerman turned in \$18,000 to the County Treasurer a short time ago and that he could not have over \$5,000 in his possession. Mr. Bowen did not think that he had run away. Judge Kane, another bondsman, said it was his optition that Westerman was on his way to freiand. The other bondsmen are County Clerk Hart, Superintendent of the Poor Lewis, and ex-Sheriff Cennor. The town has suffered losses of several thousand dollars by defalcations of two former town Collectors.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

UNION PACIFIC INDEBTEDNESS. THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR DEMANDS PAY-

MENT FROM SIDNEY DILLON. WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following is the full text of a letter respecting the financial differences between the United States and the Umon Pacific Railway Company which was to-day addressed by the Secretary of the Interior to Sidney Dillon, president of that company:

dent of that company:

The Commissioner of Railroads, in a communication to me dated April 18, submits statements—copies of which are herewith inco-sed—showing the cash requirement from your company to the year ended December 31, 1882, under the act of May 7, 1878, to be \$825,005 51. Added to the net cash requirement claimed from your company to December 31, 1881, the amount now claimed to be due to the United States, after deducting transportation services performed, to December 31, 1882, is \$1,727,742 54. In addition to the demands for payment of various sums already made for periods prior to January 1, 1882, if demand payment on behalf of the United States from the Union Pacific Railway Company of the sum of \$825,905 51, which is the cash requirements from the company for the year ending December 30, 1882.

from the company for the year ending December 30, 1882.

Attention is called to the statement of the Commissioner as follows: The total balance claimed by the Government, under the act of May 7, 1878, up to December 31, 1882, is \$1,727.742.54. If the whole smount claimed by the company on account of the contested items for new construction and new equipment be deducted, there would still remain an uncontested balance of \$0.036,824.88, as appears from the following statement, and no part of which has been paid or tendered exe pt the \$69,358.83 on July 26, 1881. Total cash balance claimed by the Government to December 31, 1881, \$901.837.03; for the year cuding December 31, 1881, \$901.837.03; for the year cuding December 31, 1882, \$825,905.51; tetal, \$1,727,742.54; deducting 25 per cent of amount claimed by the company for new construction and new equipment to December 1, 1881, \$955,557.70, \$890.317.66; balance due the government, \$1,036.824.88. It the company has any defence to this part of the ca-h payment required, this office has not been informed of it.

part of the ca-h payment required, tals office has not been informed of it.

I desire also to call your attention to the sixth section of the Act of May 7, 1878, which provides "that no dividend shell be voted, made or paid for or to any stockholder, or stockholders in either of said companies respectively, at any time when the said company shall be in default in respect of the payment either of the sum required as aforesaid to be paid into said sinking fund, or in respect of the payment of the Sper centum of the sum stepured of the payment of the whole amount due to the United States, I suggest that at least payment of the United States, I suggest that at least payment of so much of the balance due as the company does not contest viz: \$1,036,824 88, be made without further delay, and without prejudice to questions in controversy, which are proper for judicial determination.

If the company should pay into the Treasury of the United states the uncontested balance, as above, I desire it distinctly understood that the demand for payment of the whole amount as hereinbefore stated is not waved. Of course you must well know that I have not the authority to demand or accept a less amount man is due to the United states under the know that I have not the authority of demand or accept a less amount man is due to the United states under the law.

EAST-BOUND SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO. CHICAGO, April 21.—The following is a comparative statement in tons of the shipments cast from Chicago for the week ending to-day:

ROUTE.	Fiour.	Grain.	Provi.	Total.	Per C'nt'ge
Michigan Central	1,388	1,385	1,481	4,254	15.0
Lage Shore and Michi- gan Southern	225	1,539	1,270	3,037	10.7
and Chicago	870	8,065	951	9,886	84.7
Chicago, St. Louis and Pacine Baltimore and Ohio Chicago and Gr. Trank	891 226 433	2,500 425 3,254	876 249 1,173	4,387 900 4,860	15.4 15.2 17.0
New-York, Chicago and	50	1,076	24	1,150	4.0
Total	4,186	18,264	6,024	28,474	100.

THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Petersburg, Va., April 21.—George F. Tyler, president, and Heary Fink, general manager of the Norfolk and Western Raffrond Company, accompanied by Richard S. and John W. Brock, of Philadelphia, and other prominent ratiroad officials, acrived here tuis other prominent rational officials, acrived here this afternoon from Lynchburg on a special train on a tour of inspection of the road. President Typer has furnished a statement that the receipts of the Noriotk and Western road for March, 1883, show an increase in the gross earnings, as compared with those of March, 1882, of \$42,561,94, and an increase in the net earnings of \$36,820,47.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, April 21 .- Judge Van Wagoner, of the Criminal Cours, rendered a decision to-day of considrable interest to railroad companies. It was on a motion to quash three indistments against George Mackenzle, formerly a member of the ticket-broking firm or Mullord & Mackenzie, who was indicted in connection with the Ross ticket frauds at Kansas City some months ago. Junge Van Wagoner holds that the tickets in question, as set out in the indictments, possess no elements of a contract, and that the mere printing them or having them in possession affords no cause or foundation fera criminal prosecution under our statutes.

QUEBEC, April 21.-It is understood that the Quebec Central Railway will lose \$250,000 by the failure in London of its English agents, Messrs, Cooper, Hail & Co. BALTIMORE, April 21.-The rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association were engaged principally to-day in arranging the classing of freignt, in which some changes were made, and the con-ference adjourned sine die.

CHICAGO, April 21 -The Pullman Palace Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share from the net earnings, payable May 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 1. Chicago, April 21.—It is declared here that the Nickel

Place road is dissa isfied with the 10 per cent share allotted it it the East-bound live-stock pool, and that Arbitrator Adams has called a meeting at New-York in April to consider its demand for an increase. It is as-serted that the other lines will not concede a larger per-centage, in which event disruption of the pool is deemed probable.

DEMANDING REDUCED RATES

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL COMPELS A LOWER: NG OF THE TARIFF ON PROVISIONS BECAUSE OF THE

CUTTING OF RATES.

A reduction in the east-bound rates on proons was announced yesterday by Commissioner Fink. It makes the rates 5 cents per 100 pounds lower on the basis of 30 cents from Chicago to New-York. The reduction was demanded by the New-York Central Railroad in accordance with an agreement made between the pool roads on March 11, 1381. Tals agreement provided that whenever any road was satisfied that rates were being "cut" by any of its rivals it could compel a reduction in the tariff rates to the basis of the "cut." rates. It was hoped at the time that the operation of this agreement would put a stop to irregularities in rates, but a few months after its adoption the railroads were bothy engaged in the notable war of 1881. Until yesterday no occasion has been found, since the reorganization of the pools, for the use of the provisions of the agreement. The official notice sent out by Commissioner Fink is as follows:

sioner Fink is as follows:

A reduction in the rates on provisions having been requested by the New York Central and Hudson River Kniiroad Company, on the ground that the present tariff thereon is not being maintained by all the roads, and acting under the agreement of March 11, 1881, it is hereby announced that on and after Monday, April 23, 1883, the rates on the seventh class will be on the basis of 30 cents per 100 pounds; and on the ninth class on a basis of 35 cents per 100 pounds, from Chicago to New York. The rate on live nogs will be the same as that on the seventh class.

The cutting of each bound freight rates, noticed in The The cutting of east-bound freight rates, noticed in THE TRIBUNE of April 13, now is officially confirmed. The cutting has extended from grain to provisions and has members of the bar for Chief Justice when Waite was appointed. He has been spoken of as a possible John Marshali in that position, having risen to the height of every occasion where great intellectual powers have been demanded. Campaigns may be won through sheer force of intellect when political elements and forces are discordant or belligerent.

A TOWN COLLECTOR MISSING.

James Westerman, collector of the town of Southfield, Staten Island, came to this city on the 11 o'clock boat iast Wednesday morning and has not been seen or heard from since that time. He is believed to have taken with him between \$5,000 and \$10,000 of public funds. Mr. Westerman served one term as Collector and closed his accounts entistactorily then. Yesterday warrants for his arrest as a defaulter were issued on complaint of James Tully, County Treasurer of Riehmond Coubty, and Nathaniel Marsh, Supervisor of the town of Southfield. Mr. Westernan has abandoned his wife and a large family of children, who are left in destitute circumstances. He did not exhibit a large recently been increasing in amount. Tue

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES. The spring handicap games of the Manhattan Athletic Club took place yesterday at the club grounds at Fifty-seventh-st. and Eighth-ave. Much interest was shown in all the contests, particularly in the 600-yard race, in which L. E. Myers ran. In the trial heats of the 100-yard run the first was won by s. Derickson, of the Manhattan Club, with W. Proctor. of the Columbia, second: the second heat was a walk-over for W. Halpir, of the Atlantic Club, and W. C. White, of the Manhattan; the third heat was won by L. P. Smith-of the Manhattan, with M. W. Ford, of Bro klyn, second, and the fourth heat by H. L. Fredricks with A Waldron second, both of the Manhattan. The final heat was won by M. W. Ford by two feet over S. Derickson. The 600-yard "scratch" run had seven entries. It was won with great case by L. E. Myers. The one and a half mile walk was won by R. McCausland, of the Williamsburg Club, in 11:13; E. McDonald, of the same club, was second. The one-mile run, handlesp, was won by E. A. Thomsen, of the Manhattan Club, in 4:38, with T. J. Murphy, of the same club, a fair second.

The Manhattan Club has started work on its new grounds fronting on Eighth-ave, and running through to Ninth-ave, and from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-seventh-st. These will be among the finest athlete grounds in the country and will be a favorite place for all amateur sport in this city. This club has always been noted for its enterprise, but this last venture surpasses anything it has hitherto undertaken. It was the Manhattan Club which first conceived the idea of sending a representative athlete to England, and with what success is well known, and it was this cinb, too, that afforded the public the opportunity of witnessing the Myers-George races, when Myers and several of his club mombers were in England two years aco, where they were most favorably impressed with the size, shape and construction of the London Athletic Club's grounds and knowing that their own club would, probably in the near future, have to take new grounds, they took valuable notes as to how these grounds were had out. The time has now come to se these notes in helping them to construct their new grounds. There will be a place for baseball, lacrosse, football and lawn-tenns, as well as the regular athlete field and track. It is expected that most of the amateur baseball games will be held on the Manhattan Athletic Club's new grounds. This club is atrictly an athletic club and has a very congenial, pleasant set of members. They hold most of the American anasteur records. Among the members are such well-known names as Myers, Fredricks, Waldron, White, Parry, Purdy, Hart, Derrekson, Thomaen, Rimmer, Brokaw, Carr, Connell, Cornell, Codlin, Davison, Daffy, Freeman, Graham, Greiffin, Hoaz, Hunt, Knubel, Knight, T. Mefwen, Parmiey, Perry, Paaf, Raynes, Porter, Preston, Storm, Stone, Schuy'er, Sachs, Suckow, Sanford, Somerville, Smith, Thomas, Trotter, Train, Uncerhill, Voorhees, Young, Watson, Walton and Williamson. This club can do what few others in this country can do, that is give a series of games worth witnessing and not rely on ourside entries. The lawn tenns courts will be provided for lad grounds fronting on Eighth-ave, and running through to Nintb-ave. and from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-seventh-

PASILIALL GAMES.

About 3,500 people assembled at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the game between the New-York League and Yale College ninse As was generally expected, the professionals had a rather lazy victory. O'Neili and Clapp formed the battery for the New-York team. O'Neili's pitching was swift and wild as usual, but so effective that the collegians secured only five safe hits off his delivery. Ciapp caught in fine style, putting out thirteen men and assisting twice. The Yale team put in their reserve buttery, Booth and Souther, Southern caught very well behind the bat, but the denvery of Booth was not effective, as the New-York team secured fifteen base bits with apparently little effort. Hubbard, the regular catcher and captain of the team, played in centr.-field and made two difficult catches for which he was deservedly applauded. Hopkins, at first base, did good work. The materity of the other players are new men and showed their lack of practice badly. The Yale team is evidently not as strong as last year. Ward, Troy, Gliespie, O'Neill and Clapp did the best work at the bat. A summary of the score is as

New York.	Ħ.	1111	190	4	H.	Yale.	IL.	DER	FO	A -	Ħ
Trov. s. s. Connor, 1 b Ward, c. f. Gulespie, i, f. Weich, r. f. Ciapp. c. F. Caskins, 2b O'Neil, p. Hank'ow'a, 3b	本に 20 20 中中	21 21 21 21	13	1 2 0 1	000000	Grisca & s., steenm 3 b. Hopkins, 1 b. Hopkins, 1 b. Hubba d. c. f. Carcenter, l. f. McKee, r. f Howth P. forry 2 b. souther, c.	010	1 0 0 1	6	300000022	0001
Total	14	15	-7	. 3	7	Total	3	5	27	7	- 4

New-York...... 5 1 0 0 5 2 1 0 0-14 Yale 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-3

Commercial
Star

2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1—0
The Philadelphia and Athletic lines played the third
game for the Pennsylvania campionsal; in Philadel
phia yesterday. An immense crowd witce sed the game,
which was hotty contested. The Philadelphia into took
the field in the first moing and held it direoghout. This
is the third consecutive victory for the Philadelphia
intoe. The Athletics were the favorites before each
game. The score of yesterday's game was as follows:

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Athletic

Athlete 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 The Cleveland and Ealthnore nines played a well-contested game at the new grounds of the Baltimere Club. Baltimore, yesterday. The Baltimore led up to the fourth inning, when the Cieveland men got in four runs, and led from that point out. Susjoined is the score by

The Boston and Quickstep nines played at Wilmington yesterday. The Leagne team won ensity, the score being: Boston 12, Quickstep, 2.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 22.—The College baseball nine played here this afternoon the second game of the season with the J. B. Shibe Amateur Club, of Philadelphia. The most exciting part of the game was adelphia. The most exciting part of the game was reached in the minth inning, at the commencement of warea the score stood 10 to 12 in favor of the visitors. Wadeligh, of Princeton, came first to the but and made a two-base nit and also let Wadleigh home. Three more runs were secured before the side was put out, thus giving the College nine the lead by two runs, which was maintained to the finish. The score by innings was as tollows:

PITTSBURG, April 21.-Alleghany, 5; Toledo, 4.

THE COMING HANLAN AND ROSS RACE. Edward Hanlan, the oursman, arrived in this city from Washington yesterday. In the morning he rowed in a double shell with Lee on the Bariem River. In the afternoon they called at the office of The Turf. by Walince Ross from St. John, N. B., which were accompanied by a draft for \$500, were carefully considered, and the biank filled in. Hanlan stipulated that the race sound be rowed at Oxdensburg, on Wodnesdar, July 18, in perfectly smooth water. Ross named five miles as the distance—two and one-usif and featur—but Hanlan cut it down to four. Hamilton Eustey was named as final stake-holder, and was authorized to appoint the referce, providing the contracting parties do not agree upon one on July 11, when the second deposit of \$500 is to be made. The amonded articles were forwarded to Ross for his approval. The people of Oxdensburg will give a purse of \$2,000 in addition to the stakes.

Laker in the afternoon Hanlan and Lee took another pull together on the Harlem. Hanlan and Lee are ready to row Hann and Corey any day after May 30. On Monday evening Lee will go with Hanlan to Lowell, where the two will continue their training together.

LACROSSE AT PRINCETON.

A spirited lacrosse match was played on the University Grounds at Princeton, N. J., yesterday afternoon, between a team from the New-York lacross club and one from the college club. The ground was in excellent condition, and notwithstanding the evident want of practice there were many exhibitions of finplaying. At the beginning of the match the New-York men rushed the playing so hard that the Princeton flags were nearly captured. The college men saved them, however, and forced the ball down the field. This denowever, and lorded the ball down the heart and how moralized the defence of the New-York learn, and they lost the first game in twelve minutes, Hall throwing the ball through the flags.

In the next game the Princeton men kept the New-York team constantly on the defensive, and the college scored another vistory at the end of seveniese minutes. The third and last goal was taken by the New-York clab in fourteen minutes.

club is fourteen minutes.

At the close of the match the visitors were entertained at supper by the college club. The return match will be played on the new atnictic grounds in Brooklyn on June 2.

WELL-CONTESTED RACQUET GAMES.

Two games were played at the Racquet Court in Sixth-ave, yesterday, one a first-class champion-ship game, and the other a second-class handcap game. E. W. Roby, with four aces, and B. B. Kirkland, from scratch, played one of the best contested cames of the season, and the contest snowed the shrewdness of the handleapper. Five games had to be played before the contest was decided. Roby won the first game by four five pages, in which he said that he could not handicapper. Five games had to be played before the

aces. Kirkland won the two following, but by only two aces in each game, the scores being 15, 13 and 15, 13. Roby won the fourth and fifth games. The total scores were as follows:

E. W. Roby, four aces 15 13 13 15 15-71 B. B. Kirkland, scratch 11 15 15 10 5-56 W. E. Glynn and D. E. Star were the players in the first-class handicap series. Glynn won three straight games, although all were well contested. The score was as foll-way.

THE COURTS.

JAMES BRADY'S WILL QUESTIONED. A curious question for the courts has arisen in regard to one provision of the will of James Brady, of ooklyn, who recently died leaving an estate invested chiefly in mortgages on several hundred Brooklyn houses

bulk of his own fortune and an equal one for the husband of his niece, James Sproule, during the war, the firm Brady & Sproule being one of the largest clothing manufacturing houses of that period when fortunes were speedily made in that line. They retired from business at the close of the war. Mr. Sproule committed suicide five years ago under the delusion that he was poor and in danger of going to the poor house. His property was found intact and wisely invested. Mr. Brady died a fortnight ago at the age of eighty-two years. By his will he left \$10,000 per year to each of two daughters for life, and directed that the surplus income should accumulate for the benefit of his daughters children to be distributed to them in equal parts on the youngest attaining the age of twenty-one. Pryor and Charles J. Lowry for the daughters raised the question, when the will was offered for probate, that the testator epuld not limit the allowance to the daughters or direct the accumulation of any part of the income for the children, as such disposition was in the nature of an entail forbidden by law. It was arranged between

entail forbidden by law. It was arranged between counsel of the heirs and the executors to submit the question on arrangent in a friendly sait in the Supreme Court in order to settle the issue.

Messrs, Green & Nortuali, who drew the will, say that they have been unable to find in any of the authorities a parallel case or judgment or decision as a procedent. They hold that the right of the testator was unquestioned, and that if the court desies the right the will must be set aside wholly as regards the allowances for life to the daughters; that a guardian will have to be appointed for the children and their parents will thus be entitled only to payment in reasonable amounts for the board, education and clothing of their children.

MR. COOPER LIMITED TO \$50 A WEEK.

The attorney for Henry Prouse Cooper yeserday applied to Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order directing the receiver of Mr. Cooper's extate to pay him out of the income of the estate an allowance of \$100 a week for his living expenses. It was stated that Mr. Cooper, who went to Europe soon after the termination of the lunacy pro-ceedings brought against him by his wire, had returned a few days ago to this city. Mr. Cooper was in the enjoyment of good health, and was again living in love and happiness with his family. It was also said that his business was in a flourishing state, and that his property was worth over \$125,000. Whatever doubt property was worth over \$125,000. Whatever doubt there might have been about Mr. Cooper's mental condition and his shifty to manage his own affairs was now entirely removed. As Mrs. Cooper had been allowed only \$50 a week for the support of hereoff and children, Justice Barrett taonget that Mr. Cooper could also get along on this allowance, and made an order to that effect. Justice Barrett said flat he had received several letters from Mr. Cooper, occuring his judicial consideration, and also letters from some of the passengers on the steamer with Mr. Cooper, in which they said that they said that they business. The court could take no notice of these letters, and Mr. Cooper need have no lear that Justice would not be done him.

THE COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPHS. The suit of Napoleon Sarony, the photographer, against the Burrow-Giles Lithographic Company, was called yesterlay before Judge Coxe, in the United States Circuit Court. A picture of Oscar. Wilde, taken by Sarony, who had a contract with the eschete for the sale of his pictures, was reproduced by the defend ints. The suit was designed to settle the question whether photographs could be copyrighted. The facts in the case were agree t upon by the plaintiff and defendants, so that no jury trial was had. Messrs. Stein & Colman, counsel for the lithographic company, and A. T. Gurlitz, for the piaintiff, argued the law points before Judge Coxe. Mr. Gurlitz said that the photograpus were protected by the statute of 1865. Mr. Colman, in his represent to the water was unconstitutional. It was also argued that the initial "N." before one name sarony was not a sufficient designation. Mr. Guritz argued in favor of the constitutionality of the law. Judge Core reserved his decision.

A POLICEMAN'S WIFE SEEKS A DIVORCE. Louisa Ellis began recently in the Supreme ourt an action against her husband, Robert H. Ellis, a policeman, for a decree of separation on the ground o a leged cruel and inhuman treatment. Mrs. Ellis says that she was married in 1876 and has two children. During the last three years Mr. Ellis has been given to a use of strong drink beyond the limits of moderation. When under the influence of drink, her husband, Mrs. Ellis declares, frequently assault-d and otherwise illi-treated her. On one occasion he samek her in the face and then threatened to kill her. Mrs. Ellis does not con-sider that she can with safety live any longer with Mr.

THE WILL OF LEWIS L. DELAFIELD. The will of the late Lewis L. Delafield was filed yesterday for probate. It bears date March 8, 1883, and appoints Mrs. Delaffeld executrix and Lewis L. Delaneld, jr., and Charles M. Da Costa and Francis T. Garretson executors. Mr. Delaneld bequeaths to his wife the premises at No. 24 West Eleventh-at, and No. 252 Fifth-ave., besides certain leads in Providence. He gives the rest of his estate to his three children in equal

CLUCUS MEN REFORE THE COURTS. Robert Stickney recovered a judgment in the Supreme Court for \$8,000 against Franklin Hyatt, who connected with Barnum's Circus. Execution was issued against the person of the defendant upon the ground that he was about to leave the State. Hyait ground that he was about to leave the State. Hyair was arrested, but his counsel, Benjamin Stewart, procured a writ of habeas corpus and he was taken before Judge Donobue. His couns I moved to vacate the execution upon the ground that the affidavit was insufficient, merely being upon information and behef. Judge Donobue vacated the execution and discharged Hyatt.

"WHAT AMERICANS CALL 'A ROW!"

Ernst B. G. Huber, a Hungarian artist who ves at No. 304 East Ninth-st., appeared at the Essex Market Police|Court yesterday, before Justice Duffy, and charged Sigmund B. Steinman and Isldore Schoenfield with assault and battery. It appeared from Hubert's statement that Rafael Joseffy, the planist, had ordered some pleaures from him of the nature of caricatures, he executed and delivered. In one of the pictures Joseffy is represented at the piano, with thrown back and apparently throwing his soul into the production of dulcet strains from the instrument, while on the floor two infuriated eats are making wrathful demonstrations against their human rival. The pictures did not give satisfaction and were returned to Huber by Joseffy, Messra. Schoenfield and Stemman, the latter of whom was said to be Joseffy's secretary, acting as emissaries. They say reached the house, early Monday morning, Huber put his head out of the window and from that lofty position hurled his deflance at them ndrefused to see them.

Huber on the other hand states that when he admitted them they beat him greevously with their fists and blackened both his eyes. In support of this statement he produced as witnesses Dr. McMahon and his brother, a lawyer, who both live in the same house as Huber. The complainant also stated that Mr. Joseffy had introduced blin to Mr. Seligman, the banker, and other prominent business men, as being a skiiful artist. The matter ended in the accused mer being held for trial in Special Sessions.

Rafael Joseffy rose from the piano at which he was practising at a late hour last night and welcomed a TRIBUNE reporter. On being informed of the nature of the latter's business, Mr. Joseffy betrayed much annoy-

"I do not see what I have to do with the affair, or why my name has been mentioned," said he, but being pressed for information he made the following state

"This man Huber came to me some two or three months ago and represented himself as being a country-man and in distress. Those facts were enough for me. and I gave him money and bought some of his pictures besides. I do not know if they were good or bad, for I play the plane and those portraits of Liszt and Schunann you see are all the pictures I want. I also introduced him to Mr. Seligman, his sister, and several other influential people, who bought his pictures more out of charity than aught else, I suppose. About three weeks ago. Huber, who had been constantly coming to my house, asked me for my photograph, as he wanted to make some erayon portraits for me. I complied with his request, and he brought the pictures. When I mentioned payment he was profuse in his deninis of any idea of taking money, saying that after my

draw pictures of any one for nothing, and demanding \$100. I paid no attention to it, but in two days' time I received another from a lawyer, this time making a demand for \$150. I handed both letters to my lawyer, told him to pay the man what he was entitled to, and as I did not want the pictures in my house I sout them back by Mr. Steinman, whom I have known for four years or more, and who has done little business jobs for me, though he is hardly my secretary. What should a poor planist want with a secretary I" pathetically asked Mr. Joseffy, "and I believe there was what you Americans call 'a row," But why should I be mixed no in it? What shad I do? If this man has been telling lies about me I can't expect people not to be influenced—and on Monday night I have my benefit."

HANDLING EXPLOSIVES.

RULES FOR THEIR TRANSPORTATION.

TALKS WITH AGENTS OF RAILROAD AND EXPRESS COMPANIES-THE MYSTERIOUS BOX AT MILWAU-KEE-NEWARK PEOPLE ALARMED.

In view of the importance which dynamite package supposed to be of that dangerous material at Milwaukee on Friday, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE Milwaukee on Friday, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited several express and freight offices yesterday to learn how that and other explosives were carried about the country by rall. The package found at Milwaukee had been received by the Adams Express Company, and turned over to the American Express Company at Chleago. The general agents of these companies denied that they ever allowed explosives of any kind in their cars when known to be of that character. R. A. McKinney, of the American Company, said that he did not know of any law on the subject, but that his company had a floating insurance policy of haif a million dollars on its traffic between Boston and the Missouri River, on its traffic between Boston and the Missouri River. which would become worthless if explosives or combustibles were received at the offices. "We have frequent offers," continued Mr. McKinney, " of such goods but we never take them. We can't afford it. The risk is too great. If a messenger discovers that a package contains material of an explo-ive or combustible nature, his orders are to open the car-door and throw it into the first river he crosses. Of course, it is possible for a person to smuggle dynamite and similar goods through

it was to protect itself and its patrons, said that not even matches were received for transportation. C. A. De Witt, General Superintendent of the United States Company, said that in his experience of thirty-five years he had never known as instance when an acci dent occurred in consequence of explosives being carried as express matter. He added, however, that his company had strict regulations forbidding any agent to receive such matter. Mr. De Witt told several incidents of men who appealed to him, when refused by his agents, for permission to send powder, nitro-glycerine, and so-called "non-explosives." "One man," he said, 'came to me on Taursday, and asked to be allowed to send abelled in that way, and assured me that under no con, ditions could it be made to explode. In order to effect an explosion other materials shipped separately were necessary. But, of course, I told him that I would not allow him to send it, and referred him to the other ex H. B. Parsons, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., said

that his company never shipped dynamite or any explosive when known to be such, although the compouent parts were sent sometimes. The greatest precaution was used with all packages addressed to foreign ports. "There are many passaces addressed to foreign ports. "There are many houses," he explained, "whose goods are above suspicion, in which we know no internal machine, explosive or combustible could by any possibility be secreted, and from such houses there is no danger of receiving questionable express matter. But when there is any doubt in our mind regarding the coments of a package, we open it. Many years ago, in 1858 I think, when we were ranning the Pacific Mail, a box was sent from this city to San Francisco. It was marked 'dry-goods,' and reacted its destination all right, white tring in the company's office awaiting delivery it exploded, tearing down the building and killing several persons. Just inagine the explosion having occurred on the safty. We tried to punish the person who sent it, but failed, I think, to do so."

The National Express Company in its rules forbids the exprising of gaupowder, vitilot, matches and explosives, lose agent said that he frequently had inventors endeavor to demonstrate the safety of the materials waith they desired to ship. A few years ago such an instance occurred, and in less than a week the factory where the explosive was made was blown to pieces.

Wille all the representatives of the express companies.

years ago such all instance occurred, and in least can a wast blown to pieces.

While all the representatives of the express companies denied that they ever endangered the lives of their messengers and the rativary passengers by sending explosives, they agreed that the freight companies did receive and carry them. The reporter then called at the office of the General Freight Agent of the New-York, take Erle and Western Kniway, and asked ander word conditions a shipper could send a case known to contain dynamic or nitro-glycerne. "Under no conditions by the Erle road," said Mr. Foley, who represented the General Agent. "We can't afford to endanger the lives of all the people who travel by our road, tanging an explosion anywhere on our line resulting from an accident, or from a collision. The probability is that if it did not occur near a village or city, a passenger train would be near, and then imagine the result. Why we do not run our powder cars in Jersey City, but make the shippers go outside of the city, away from the people and valuable property, our load this dangerous freight. There was an explosion of a car-load of dynamite in Canada a short time azo, on the Grand Frunk hine. The loss was terrible, and not the a carload of dynamite in Canada a short time ake, on the Grand Trunk line. The coss was terrible, and not the least danger arose from the fact that all of the materia du not exploite at once. An expert was sent from the general office to investigate the cause of the explosion and he carried back in a regular express train on the sea-der bree ablock of that stuff, which was lighted at an

constraints the control of the explosion, and ne carried back in a regular express train on the seath bestde him a block of that stuff, which was liable at any moment to shatter the train to atoms. The canse of the explosion was never known. The car was in a train standing still, and without any warning the explosion took place."

At one of the offices of the New-York Central Ballroad it was stated that no explosives were received. An agent of the Merchan's Despated transportation Company said that that concern has form rly done a large business in carrying dynamite from a factory in Pennsylvania to the West, where it was used in mining. About two years ago two cor-loads extoded in Council Bluffs. A hole thirty feet dee, and one nundred and twenty-flev long was dit by the exposion, and the loss to the cown was very great, although the car was a mile away. Soon after that time the company reduced to carry any explosive conductible except black powder. The business from the dynamite factory in Pennsylvania, the agent said, when then amounted weekly to several caronads, had been taken up by the Pennsylvania, the agent said, when then amounted weekly to several caronads, had been taken up by the Pennsylvania is shipped from Perth Amboy. The cost of transportation, and the road, but whatever is taken cast of Philadelphia. It is not received at this ead of the road, but whatever is taken cast of Philadelphia. But whatever is taken cast of Philadelphia is shipped from Perth Amboy. The cost of transportation, and the other terms of the special agreement cound not be learned.

The package received at Milwankee, said to have been shipped from Newark, was sent from Kaiway by the fleea Powder Company on Tuesday to the Milwankee Shown that tals will burn without danger, explosion being effected only by means of a cap specially make for the propose, which is never packed with the powder is from the milos of the Adams Express Company, receive and forward this material every dow, in the eity of Newark. The boat atraved at this

MITCHELL AND SLADE SIGN ARTICLES.

To avoid the pains and penalties of the law, neutral ground was found yesterday upon which to sign articles of agreement for a prize fight with the bare knuckles between Charles Mitchell, of Birmingham, the English champion, and "Jem' Mace's New-Zealander, Herbert A. Slade, the Maori. The tight is to take place on September 11, 1883, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, within 200 miles of Kansas City, the man winning the toss to give notice to the other of the place chosen ten days previously. The stakes are to be \$2,500 a side, and the fight is to be conprize ring. Forfeit money of \$1,000 a side has been kep, from Mexican ports hence for New-York. found and yesterday \$2,000 was placed in the hands of "Harry "Hill, who will act as a trustee for the funds. On July 31, before 11 o'clock m the morning, a further sum of \$1,500 a side will be made up, which will also be intrusted to the care of Mr. Hill for safe keeping. The toss for the choice of grounds will be made when the whole amount of

of Mr. Hill for safe keeping. The toss for the choice of grounds will be made when the whole amount of the stakes is in the hands of the trustee.

The agreement provides further that in case the fight is interfered with or interrupted by the police, the final stakeholder is to name another place and time—on the same day or within the same week, if possible—and the fight is to be continued. In case either of the principals should fail to appear at the time specified the other is to receive the stakes; otherwise the stakes are not to be given up, unless there is a fight or by mutual agreement of the principals. The document is properly signed and witnessed, but for obvious reasons the names of those who signed are withheld.

Mace is to be given a benefit to-morrow night, at which he will spar with Lafin, and Slade will spar with "Joe" Coburn. On Tuesday morning Mace and Slade will sail for England by the Alaska. They will remain there two months, and upon their return Stade will go immediately into training for the fight with Mitchell. For sometime previous to the fight Mace and Slade will travel and

"Harry" Hill will accompany them for the benefit;

THE SHOOTING OF F. W. EAMES.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH

LED TO IT. WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 21 .- The Coroner's ury has returned a verdict that Frederick W. Eames ame to his death from the effects of a pistol shot fired by Charles Higham. There is little excitement and much difference of opinion as to the provocation which led to the shooting. Many persons think that the pris-oner fired the shot to protect his own life.

Thomas Prosser, of Thomas Prosser & Son, one of whose employes shot Frederick W. Eames, president of the Eames Vacuum Brake Company, at Watertown on Friday, went to that place as soon as he heard of the occurrence. His son said yesterday that he knew nothing more about the shooting than what he had gathered from the published dispatches. "I have been as with Higham for several years," young Mr. Prosser In view of the importance which dynamite said, "and a more quiet, inoffensive man I never met, has assumed in the Irish troubles, and the discovery of a While I know nothing really about the circumstances, I am inclined to think that Higham acted in self-defe There is nothing in the published accounts to show that

WORKING WITH A REDUCED FORCE.

READING, Penn., April 21 .- Forty blackmiths and helpers were suspended at the Philadelphia and Reading Ratiroad shops this morning for one week. when they will return to work and forty others will be suspended. This action is taken by the company on ac-count of the searcity of work and material.

VICTIMS TO BE LEFT IN THE MINE.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., April 22 .- Work at the Keelridge Mine has been abandened, as it is impossible to take the bodies out. The earth is caving in fa than the men can take it out, and the cavity being of such a nature, it cannot be timbered. The danger is an great that the men refuse to work.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Sunris's 5:10; sets, 6:47 Moou sets 5:09 Moon's are, d'ye 15 HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A.M.—Sandy Hook. 7:27; Gev. Island. 8:10; Hell Gats. 9:59 P.M.—Sandy Hook. 7:40; Gov. Island. 8:30; deit Gats. 10:19

FOREIGN STEAMERS DUE AT THIS PORT. TO-DAY.

Vessel, From Line
Elvsia Marseliles Anchor.
Alpin
Thingvalla Copenhagen Thingvalla Nevada Liverpool National
Maas Rotterdam Retterdam
Bermuda
City of Berlin Liverpool Inman.
The Queen Liverpoot National.
PlamboroughBermudaBermuda.
MONDAY, APRIL 23.
Hammonia Hamburg Humb-Amer. State of Yexas Matanzas Mailtory's. Saratoga Havana Warr's.
TUESDAY, APRIL 24.
Pavonia Liverpool Cunard. Bolista Glasgow Anchor. Abysumia Liverpool Guion.
National

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883. ARRIVEDA

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, APARTER, 1893.

ARRIVGO.

Steamer Ashbrooke (Br), Taylor, Catania March 27, Palermo 30, Gibraltar April 4, with fruit to Agency Società Agrumaria: vessel to Seager Bros.

Steamer Mena (Bich), Barker, Rotterdam April 8, with mise and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Almanura (Br), Farquiar, Steamer Almanura (Br), Farquiar, Steamer to St Seamer Almanura (Br), Farquiar, Steamer to St Seamer Seamer Beliver (Span, Plans, Gryown April 6, Port), Limon II, Fortune Island 10, with moles and passengers to AC Lombard's Sons.

Steamer Algiers, Percy, New-Orieans 6 days, with moles to Boyert & Moyam.

Steamer Algiers, Percy, New-Orieans 6 days, with moles to Compare of the Steamer & Co.

Steamer Gulf Stream, Lerram, Charleston 3 days, with moles to Grow of the Stream, Ingram, Charleston 3 days, with moles to Compare of the Stream, Ingram, Charleston 3 days, with moles to Compare of the Stream, Ingram, Charleston 3 days, with moles to Compare of the Stream, Ingram, Charleston 3 days, with moles to Compare of the Stream, Ingram, Charleston 3 days, with moles to Compare of the Stream, Ingram, Charleston 3 days, with moles to Compare of the Stream, Ingram, Charleston 3 days, with moles to Compare of the Stream, Ingram, Charleston 3 days, with moles to Compare of the Stream, Ingram, Charleston 3 days, with moles to Compare of the Stream of the S

Salt to order.

Bark Johanne (Ger), Brinkama. Bremen 42 days, with mass to iterman Koop & Co.

Bark Roonl. Nette, of and from Aracaju 41 days, with sugar to O Amsinck & Co. SUNSET-Wind at Sandy Hook, light, W; cloudy, At City Island, light, NW; cloudy,

Arrived vesterday— Steamer Fulda (Ger), Leist, Bremen April 11. via South-ampton S days, with mose and passengers to Octrichs & Ca.

CLEARED Steamer Germanic (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool via Quown-E J Cortis. F W J Hurst.

Steamer Furnessia (Br), Small, Liverpool—Henderson Bros
Steamer Marlborough (Br), Barker, Newcastle-on-Fyno, E—
Austin Baidwin & Co.

Steamer Anchoria (Br), Hedderwick, Giasgow—Henderson
Bros. Bros.
Steamer Picqua (Br), Clayton. Marsellies and Cette, Fr-

ner De Ruyter (Belg), DeBaer, Antwerp-Funch, Edye. steamer Neckar (Ger), Bussius, Bremen via Southampton-etrichs & Co. er Pennland (Belg), Weyer, Antwerp-Peter Wright

Steamer Pennland (Belg). Weyer, Antweep & Sons.

Steamer Bessarabia (Br), Martin, St John, NB - Seager Bros.
Steamer Angers: Br), Pinkham, Rio Janeiro, etc, via West.
Steamer Newport, Sundberg, Havana-Jas E Ward & Co.
Steamer Newport, Sundberg, Havana-Jas E Ward & Co.
Steamer Relize, Br, Cameron, Kingston-Sandersen & Son.
Steamer Mayumon (Br), Da Silvia, Georgetown, Dem, Trialdad, etc.-Leayerat & Co. in (Br), Davies, Hamilton, Bermuda-A.B. Steamer Calmina (Dr., David, Conterbridge & Co. Steamer Colorado, Crowell, Key West and Galveston—C H. Mailory & Co. Mailory & Co. Mailory & Co. Steamer Algiera, Percy. New Orleans—Bogert & Morgan, Steamer City of Colamba, Wilmington—Wm P Cityde & Co. Seen aer Regulator, Doane, Wilmington—Wm P Cityde & Co. Seen aer John Gubson, Young, Alexandria and Georgelown—Thos W Wightman.

Steamer Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore—J S Kreins.

Steamer Gen Whitney, Hallett, Boston—H F Dimock.

Steamer Gen Whitney, Hallett, Boston—H F Dimock.

Ship Festina Leate (Nor), Anderson, Queboc—Benham 5

noyesen. Bark Truro (Br), Swan, Hull—Snow & Burgess. Bark Granit (Nor), Iseijen, Lisben—Funch, Edye & Co. Bark Lindesnaes (Nor), Leonardsen, Antwerp—C Tobias k Co., Bark Helena (Nort, Hensen, Hamburg—C Tobias & Co., Bark Dids & Clark, Clark, Demerara—I H Winchester & Co., Bark G Rensens, Risler, Nassau, NP—James W Elwell & Co., Bark G de Zaido, Miller, Guantanano—Waydell & Co., Bark G de Zaido, Miller, Guantanano—Waydell & Co., Bark G haw Wesley, Hines, Brinswick, Ga—Miller & Hough? Brig Georgia (Br), Drink water, Pensacola-Miller & Houghton.
Brig Mathild Buck, Buck, Georgetown, Dem-D Cameron
& Co.
Brig Willie (Br) Bartaby, St Jago de Cuba-J W Parker

& Co. Brig J A Horsey (Br), Sanford, Canning, NS-C W Bertaux

SAILED.

Steamers Germanic, Spain and Furnessia, for Liverbook; 8 donian and Cornwall, A commonth: Anchoria, Glasgow Pennland and De Ruyter, Antwerty Bohemis, tramburge Neckar, Isromen: Pictual Mediterranean ports, Auffred. Windstromen: Pictual Mediterranean ports, Auffred. Windstromen: Pictual Mediterranean ports, Auffred. Windstromen: Orleans and Algiers, No-chens, Reywest and Galveston: New Orleans and Algiers, No-chens, Na-cochee, savannai; City of Coumulas, Confriction; Na-cochee, savannai; City of Coumulas, Charleston; Regulator, chee, savannai; City of Coumulas, Charleston; Regulator, Chemiston; Older Chemiston; Older Chemiston; Older Coumulas, Charleston; Regulator, Chemiston; Carleston; Chemiston; Germanic, Chemiston; Germanic, Chemiston; Germanic, Chemiston; Chemiston; Statistics, Chemiston; Chemiston; Statistics, Chemiston; Chemiston; Statistics, Chemiston; Chemiston;

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

LONDON, April 21-Passed up the Channel-Steamer Stella Dicht. Ten riarnesen, from New-York April 4 on her way to (Dich). Ten marnesen, from New-Fork April 21-Passed, stemmer City of Chester (Br. Warkins, from New-York March 3 via Maifax (where she put in disabled), on her way to Laverpool.

DOYSE, April 21-Arrived, steamer Cainfornia (Ger), Winekler, from New-York April 17 on her way to Hamburg, Schill, April 21-Passed, steamer Canadia (Fr.) Franguel, from New-York April 11 on her way to Havre.

DUBLIN, April 21-Arrived, steamer Boskema Bay (Br.), Legg, from Baltimore April 5.

HORDEAUX, April 21-Arrived, steamer Orsino (Br.), Jones, from New-Oricans March 23.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Bostos, April 21-Arrived, steamers Brantford City (Brs. Alderson, Loudon: Pauther, Wiley, Philadelphia: Kanawha, Alderson, Loudon; Panther, Wiley, Philadelphia; Kanawha, Greenwood, Newport News. Sailed, steamers Parthia, Iberian and Norseman, for Liver-PHILADELPHIA, April 21—Arrived, steamers Berks, Hand, Boston: Achilles, Bacon, Newburyport, Louisa, McCue,

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—Arrived, steamers Retra, Hause Boston: Achillee, Bacon, Nowburyport, Louisa, McCue, New-York.
Cleared, steamers City of Savannah, Catherine, Savannah; Cummonwealth, Van Kirk, and Fannie, Grunney, New-York; Cwhiting, Briggs, Providence,
DELAWARE BREAKWAIEM. April 21—Steamer Valeriand Beigs which passed out from Philadelphia for Antworp on 18th inst, returned last evening with machinery disabled, and proceeded to Philadelphia for repairs.
BALTIMORE, April 21—Arrived, steamers John W Garrett, Poster, New-York, Allegheny, Raliett, Boston.
Cleared, steamers Hobenbalern, Brinkburn, Cranbrook, Satied, steamers Hohenbollern, Brinkburn, Cranbrook, Watington, Hibernian and Wm Grame.
CHARLESTON, April 21—Arrived, steamer Delaware, Baker, New-York.

New-York.
Sailed, sicamer City of Atlanta, New-York.
Sailed, sicamer City of Atlanta, New-York.
PORT ROYAL. April 21—Arrived, steamer Carondelet, Hines,
from Ferman ina nence for New York, and proceeded.
SAYANNAH. April 21—Arrived, steamer Chattahoochee, Daggett, New-York.
City of Augusta, New-York; City of Magell, New-York.
Sailed, steamers City of Augusta, New-York; City of Macon, Philadelphia.
NSW-OillEANS, April 21—Cloared, steamer New-York,
Quick, for New York.
At the Passes—Arrived, steamers Juans (Span), Liverpools
Lovaine, Raltimore,
Sailed, steamers Guillermo, for Liverpool; Amy Dora, Leithis